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Brains on the Farm

AMONG the most important activities of the national government, affecting the masses of the people, is the work of the bureau of plant industry in the agricultural department. No country in the world is doing more in the way of constructive agricultural science than the United States is doing. The object of the work in this bureau is to assist the farmers to increase the average output per acre without impairing the fertility of the land.

The average yield per acre of all the staple crops is lower in the United States than in any European country, notwithstanding our country is, comparatively speaking, virgin soil, and our methods more modern. American farmers have never shown the same care for detail in farming that is shown by the peasant farmers of the older countries, where the actual sustaining of life depends on getting the greatest possible yield out of the meager areas allotted. The contrast is often seen in our own country, where Chinese or Japanese, Italians of recent arrival or French peasantry, work side by side with Americans of deeper root in this country. The foreigners trained in other methods generally exceed the average results of Americans who may be much higher in the general intellectual and social scale.

The national department of agriculture is devoting large sums and the efforts of hundreds of experts to bringing American agriculture up to a scientific basis, so that, besides the training that comes from experience, the American farmer will have the best knowledge that science and careful experiment can afford. Among the most important lines of investigation is that of diseases of fruits, trees, grains, and other plants. The national government not only finds out what the diseases are but also advises farmers how to prevent them from gaining a foothold or spreading. The government goes further, and develops special disease resisting stocks, just as it develops special stocks for certain climatic conditions.

Work of this sort is becoming so diversified and so exacting that the secretary of agriculture in his annual report lays special stress on the need for developing specialists in the domain of plant diseases. There is a fine opening here for young men and young women; and the New Mexico college of agriculture is qualified to start students along the lines of special development wherein lie the greatest possibilities of advancement in scientific achievement and reward.

The work of the department in this bureau does not limit itself to farms, but also deals with the cattle ranges, and with the forests. The range interests are carefully looked after, and not only are poisonous plants and other pests discovered and described, but new and useful varieties of grasses adaptable to dry climates, droughts, or poor soil are introduced from their native habitat, perhaps Asia or Africa or New Zealand.

All this sort of work means direct gain to the farmer just in proportion as he avails himself of the advantages offered to him free of all cost by the national government. Farming is regarded nowadays strictly as a profession, and brains count in it no less than in any other calling in which men engage for pleasure or profit.

The worst punishment that can come to the McNamaras is to find that the newspapers no longer give them "preferred position." They crave notoriety and hope to be regarded as martyrs.

Chicago gets the national Republican convention; now the next question is, Who will get the plurality of the votes of delegates? At this time, Taft's renomination is generally regarded as certain. His election, however, is in grave doubt, and will be until the day after general election day a year hence.

Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbor

WHILE the "social service" movement now being promoted throughout the United States by church laymen is more strictly "ethical" than "religious," nevertheless true religion may be said to underlie ethics, and to vitalize it. Ethics relates to the contact of man and man, while religion denotes man's relations with a supreme being; nevertheless, efforts to carry on perfect ethical schemes of human life and service have generally failed unless inspired by religious feeling; and the strictly ethical and unreligious movements have never become effective on a broad scale, over many peoples, or across the centuries. True religion is the living force that gives vitality and creative power to ethical movements.

Jesus Christ said that love and service of one's neighbor was second only to the duty toward God. Luther declared that it is far more important to serve our fellow men and therein truly to serve God, than meaningless and useless to "worship" a God who does not need our approval.

Any living man would get dead tired of being talked to and talked about in the manner that humans adopt toward deity. Worship that does not mean bettering the conditions of living for the masses of the people is a poor sort of worship. Too many people regard worship as only a combination of flattery and beggary.

Irrigation streams and canals carry noxious seeds that are to farms what disease germs are to human beings. There should be strict regulations to insure the cleanliness of ditch and stream banks and their surroundings, so that transmission of weed seeds and other pests would be rendered less easy. In this valley so far little or no action has been taken in concert to protect orchards and farms from pests. It is easier and cheaper to prevent than to cure.

Fair Demands On Railroads

FIRST, SAFETY; second, regularity; third, excellence in detail—all these are of greater importance to the shipping and traveling public than rate reductions. But the tendency nowadays is to force, by law, requirements that seriously impair the earning power of railroads and add very greatly to operating cost, while at the same time demanding decreased rates. The position is illogical.

Pennsylvania stockholders number 73,000, including 34,000 women. The stock is held largely by trust funds and small investors throughout the world. Over 10,000 of the stockholders live abroad. The bonds of the system are held chiefly by savings banks and insurance companies. The figures illustrate the far reaching effects of legislation regarding railroads.

If Cuamp Clark wants to be nominated for president, the surest way he can defeat his aim is to continue his press bureau on present lines. If he is the politician his press agent makes him out to be, he needs no further boosting. And when a press agent begins to rant about a "conspiracy" against his man, it is a sure sign of desperation and lack of respectable argument.

One-Sentence Philosophy

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

(Chicago News.)

Suffragists are new women in disguise.

Men make up their minds; women make up their faces.

The harp goes to extremes when it is used as a button hook.

Many a homely girl has reached a man's heart with her cooking.

What will the politicians do when all the wires are put underground?

Too many people look upon a friend as a person they can make use of.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

(Athens Globe.)

Most loud talkers don't say much.

Times are never as hard as they seem to be in July and August.

No man ever had a job that suited him so well that he didn't abuse some-body for not advancing him.

Some fools are saved from hurried parting with their money by being born poor, and not working much in after life.

Nearly everyone thinks that if he should go to the devil, the devil would take him in partnership, and that he wouldn't have as hard a time as other people.

LITTLE STORIES.

(His Apology.)

Little Jim and Pat, the gardener, had been great pals and when Pat went back to the "Old Sod" to end his days, and slowly Dutch Jan took his place. Jim was a very unhappy kiddle. After sundry unsuccessful attempts to interest Jan in his small affairs he waxed wroth, and one morning his father heard a tempest in the garden, culminating in "Oh, Jan, you're such a fool!" Rather took matters to heart at this point and an instant apology was next in order. Jim roared, but finally calmed his ruffled feelings and went to the aged gardener, more in sorrow than in anger, with: "Jan, I am awfully sorry you're a fool."

Not Intentional.

I used to be very much afraid that my children while playing with others would be exposed to some contagious disease, and they were constantly on the lookout for trouble of this kind.

One day little Louise (aged four) came rushing in from the street where she had been playing with a crowd of children. In a very excited manner she burst out: "Well, mother, two of the Meyers children have something, but sister says she don't think we'll catch it, though."

"Well, what is it, darling?" I asked.

"It's pigeon toes," she replied.—Philadelphia Record.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

HE OFTEN grew tired of his toiling, and wished that he slept with the dead; grow tired of the grinding and moiling, that brought him tobacco and bread; grow tired of his fare, bread-and-cheese, and wished that his journey was through, and longed for the Avenue Easy, with nothing whatever to do. It

chanced on a day that his uncle bequeathed him a package of bones; he said: "Oh, this glittering junk! I release me from sorrow and groans! With nothing to do but play checkers, my life will be happy and gay; for labor and sweat are the work that drive all enjoyment away." He went to the Avenue Easy, and loaded till his tribble were cold; he loathed till he grew fat and wheezy, and covered with oozmoores and mold. And often he said to his neighbor, when jaded and weary and blue: "The hardest of all mortal labor is having no sane thing to do!"

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The Daily Horrorscope By T. K. Hedrick

The "Gink" Says:



This first day of the week the moon enters the sign of the virgin, with Venus in beneficent aspect to both. It does best all those women are sticking together these days! Maids, matrons and widows make common cause, and the stars in their courses, fight for them. The activities of the sex, for the day, as indicated by the infallible stars, will be largely political. Social functions and family parties will be taboo, except where they lead to the promotion of the suffrage cause. In the home we may expect mother and sister and Belinda, the hired girl, to agitate for the right to vote, and in the office Melissa, the stenographer, will assert her rights. Consider, mere man, what all this means, and how you are at the mercy of the women folk, when they pull together. You have to eat, though, and with one accord they wear clothing with buttons on, and get-out your grist of letters. Suppose all your feminine helpers went on strike? The thought! Better temporize, and dissemble, even though you are opposed to suffrage. You are in peril, today, of being "shown up" in your helplessness. Your bluff may be called. Be wise as serpents, soft as doves, and maybe you can hold on a little longer to your overlordship!

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THE COOLIE

(By Karl R. Fallas.)

A GIRLDE of palms runs round the moonship beach. Silver ripples are pushed lazily up the shore of the gently heaving sea. The humid air is languorous and warm, and the light of the full moon makes here and there a rainbow haze.

Silently down the avenue leading to the sea, come two figures, a white man and a coolie servant. Discarding his long over-garment, the former inhales the sweet evening air powerfully, then prances into the water with a show of boldness, but really trepidity and distrustfully. He churns his glassy, phosphorescent surface into spangled foam; he embraces it with a show of intimacy, leaning forward to test its buoyancy, but always with foot advanced on the sand below.

"Sir, William,"
"You liking come and swim too?"
"Sir, impossible!"
"European never letting Sinhalese man swimming same time."
"But I will."
"Sir, no-o-o! If other man seeing, then telling all people."
"Never mind. Come along."
"Sir, no-o-o! The coolie."
With an impatient gesture the white man resumed his splashing. The coolie sat down on the sand and watched him, his dark figure silhouetted on the sand; when the bather emerged he stood up quickly and helped him to put on his gown. "Master here, master, very good swimmer," he said.

"Yes, William."
"You little practice very day, master soon best swimmer in Ceylon."
"Yesir."
The coolie disappeared. All is quiet again except for the lapping of the water on the sand. Steadily, with the advance of night, the moon approaches the horizon, drawing in its wake along the ocean's placid surface its silver comet, out little phosphorescent sparks show here and there, where little fish are playing, and out to sea dim specks tell of the watchfulness of all night catamarans.

At last the moon vanishes below the rim of the sea, and the stars hold sway in the darkness. Suddenly they seem to pale; an aerial light pervades the sky, and, lo! the fleece of the eastern firmament is lit with the fire of the stars. Again the white man comes to bathe. He arrives with morning freshness before the great sun has time to tip the sun over his head with his hands. He plays exultingly in the shallows, falling, frolic, breast deep and kicking merrily.

At the end of the display, William vacillates two words "Master's splendid!"

"So, William."
"Yesir."
At the end of the week the swimmer was to be seen by the occasional passerby floundering manfully, uncomfortably out of his depth, and round the beach, a rope was fastened to the end of his arm, and he was pulled in by the hands of the white man, and repeating "No! no!"

Ah, yesir! exclaimed William finally—master telling pull! I pull! telling no pull! I no pull, I understand."

Thereafter proficiency and confidence grew apace. Presently the light moon-ship breezes brought a fuller sea and man-high breakers, but the swimmer pressed them, and the white man, pausing on the beach only to impress upon William the necessity of holding the rope firmly in both hands and of pulling instantly he called, especially if he should be far out and in distress.

Still the coolie pulled at the wrong moment, certain of his master's danger in the heavy sweep of the current round the peculiarly sloping moonship beach.

"No, no, William! calling 'more rope'! You no giving plenty. I very good swimming; you pulling, making bad swimming!"

"Very sorry, master trying again. I no pulling."

"I only telling 'pull,' 'no pull,' 'more rope,' understand?"

"Yesir."
Again he is in the water. "Big-big swim," he cried proudly, as he made the plunge.

Occasionally the coolie cranes his neck to get a better view of the swimmer, who is out almost to the full extent of the rope. To and fro he swims, buoyantly on the waves. He turns to come in, but is momentarily overwhelmed by a wave and his action is spoiled. Then he realizes that the backwash is pushing him seawards.

"William!"

But the coolie did not catch the

The Herald's Daily Short Story

frantic note in his cry. For answer he let out more rope.

William held the rope above his head. "Finish! Finish!" he shouted. Then looking up at the moon, he said, "I am finished! The strain was so great that his strength scarcely told. He called to his servant, and turned and drew the rope over his shoulder and heavily crawling up the beach, hauling his master like a log, high and dry on the sand below."

"Master tired?" he asked, running to him.

"Master asleep?" he asked more loudly, kneeling by his side.

Still there was no answer.

"By-my-by, master, best swimmer in Ceylon!" he roared into his ear. Then he got up and fled to his fellow servants in the bungalow compound and told them, and with one accord they rushed to the spot where the swimmer lay, and began to shake and roll him about violently. Overlooking the beach, William stood weeping. Suddenly a native policeman touched him on the naked shoulder, and he sank away as though struck by a serpent. The policeman darted forward, but Williams eluded him and dashed into the sea, leaving the shore and the beach.

The white man was carried home. When he fully recovered he found himself in a dark room.

"William!"

When they told him he murmured sadly "Poor William, poor fool!"

14 Years Ago To-day

From The Herald Of This Date 1897

Bob Silverberg is back from a Denver trip.

Mrs. Barber has returned from her Chicago trip.

G. H. Herbert of Tulare is here for a few days.

Felix Martinez came up from Las Vegas last night.

Mrs. Gue Buckler has returned from her New York visit.

Will Davis returned this morning from a hunting trip.

James Beard, a cattleman, from down the valley, is here today.

W. N. Small has gone down into Durango on a business trip.

Mr. Klitbridge is now able to be about on the streets from his recent illness.

Mr. Montague, the new T. P. station agent, is here and has assumed his duties.

C. B. Edgy will leave here Wednesday for New York.

Editor F. P. Mattox of the Chihuahua Enterprise passed through here today en route for Pueblo, Colo.

Mrs. T. J. Leachman came in this morning from San Marcos. She will remain several days in town with friends.

H. R. Brady, grain agent for the Santa Fe, came in this morning from Chicago. He reports heavy snowfall along the way.

The latest news from the attempted train robbery at Stein's pass was that the robbers have got away from the posse, including the wounded man. Pursuit will be given.

Excavation started today on the corner of Kansas and St. Louis streets for the new department building to be put up there by the Campbell Real Estate company. The building will be two stories high and of brick and stone.

Misses Emma and Irma Ullman were the hostesses to a well attended and pleasant card party Saturday afternoon. Among those who were present were: Misses Sue Baylor, Grete Adena, Wattle Schütz, Hamilton, Sexton and Rose.

Last night the lime lights of Juarez held a banquet at Hotel Porfirio Diaz, the occasion being the opening of the much needed hostelry in El Paso's sister city. The affair was well attended, and the citizens of Juarez were filling the rooms. The master of ceremony was Francisco Mallon, while the toast was given for the success of the establishment was offered, by Max Weber.

MAMMAL COLLECTION IN NATIONAL MUSEUM SECOND LARGEST ON EARTH

Contributions Made by Roosevelt and Dr. Abbott Add Greatly to Value of the Collection.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WITH a collection of specimens approaching 200,000 in number and representing most of the 16,000 species of mammals which now inhabit the earth, the National museum stands second only to the British museum among the institutions of the world in the work of studying the animal creation of the earth. It is mammals by museum authorities everywhere that the collections of the division of mammals in the National museum have developed more rapidly than those of any other museum in the world during the past score of years.

The whole world is familiar with the collection made by the expedition Roosevelt on his African expedition. Another man who has rendered a vast service to science along similar lines is Dr. W. L. Abbott, who several years ago fitted out a boat at Singapore and ever since has been visiting all the adjacent coasts and islands in search of new material which he presents to the National museum. The specimens of living species in the museum range from the great elephants presented by Roosevelt to the smallest shrewmouse whose body is less than an inch and a half long.

Many American species extinct. There are approximately 2,000 species of mammals on the North American continent, of which about 1,000 are to be found within the United States. Gradually many of these species are in process of extinction. The American bison, which a half-century ago was still to be seen in droves of unnumbered thousands on the western plains, is an extinct species except for a few mounted specimens. The wolverine of Arizona is an animal in process of extermination. The same fate is gradually befalling the mountain sheep of the Rocky Mountain country. But for the establishment by the government of a large number of preserves, it is probable that another half century would see the extinction of hundreds of species which a century ago were represented by unnumbered thousands of individuals. The work of forest preservation has been so successful that European countries are laying out preserves modeled after the Yellowstone Park preserves.

Of course only a few of the specimens contained in the museum collections are exhibited. The others are kept in light proof cases to be used for examination and study. The specimens are divided into principal types to which they are put is that of comparing them with new specimens brought in for the purpose of determining what are new species. This work has been going on for years and years, and the naturalists of the museum are constantly engaged in studying mammal life in this way, are finding and describing from three hundred to four hundred new species of mammals each year.

When an expert sets to work to examine new specimens he goes to the cases where the skulls are kept and he looks for the skull of the animal he is examining. He then selects what are known as the related specimens. For instance, if he is examining some new arrived bats, he goes to the bat collection and gets out the skulls and skins and examines them. He then compares them with the skulls of each species together on a large platter, and then examines each skull and skin and compares the new specimen with each group.

He also possesses a catalog of all the different species described and if he is unable to find any exactly resembling the new specimen, he concludes that he has found a new species and so advises the director of the museum. The description of it in a great zoological magazine printed in London. The smaller skulls are kept in little bottles, each one in its own bottle, and each which is written in indelible ink on the skull itself, and this number corresponds with the number of the skin from the specimen. The skins are preserved by being dusted with arsenic and stuffed with cotton. A box of arsenic is kept in each case for the purpose of additionally safeguarding the skins from the intrusion of vermin.

Preparing the Exhibits.

One of the most interesting phases of the work of the division of mammals is the preparing of the exhibits for the benefit of the public. All of these exhibits are under the control of Dr. James J. Janney. He also has charge of all other biological exhibits. Working under him is George B. Turner, who is now engaged in mounting several groups which, when completed, are destined to represent the highest achievement in the taxidermist's art. One of these, a group of Roosevelt lions, already has been mounted and prepared for exhibition. It represents the king of beasts in his native haunts with his lioness and whelps about him. Two of the young lions are playing together like kittens, another drinking water from a hole paved out by a seal. Even down to the eyes, these animals are absolutely lifelike in their appearance. A new system of painting animal eyes, perfected by Mr. Turner, is used to give them the life-like appearance. He takes a perfectly life-like section of a hollow glass globe and paints the inside with appropriate colors. When the globe is placed in the prepared animal it is almost impossible to see where it is different from the natural eye.

In making up these groups the chief taxidermist first prepares a model which he moulds from clay, and afterwards he makes an extensive study of the animal, and then he makes a model of the animal from the clay. After this the taxidermist puts the flesh on the bones, using clay instead of actual meat. From this he makes his cast of the animal, and then he makes the skin in plaster, over which the skin is mounted.

The Practical Uses.

Many people wonder of what practical use are such extensive studies of animal life. And yet it has been on such studies that all scientific knowledge of the animal creation has been based. There is no problem whose solution holds more interest to the human race than that of the question of the beginning of the beings of the earth and its inhabitants. Gradually the horizon of life is being pushed back by men engaged in scientific investigations and the race is being given a new view of the earth and its inhabitants. Zoology and geology have gone hand in hand through the ages and have developed hundreds of truths about the past that never were known before. The zoologist finds no trouble in distinguishing mammals from other forms of animal life today, but the geologist is able to carry him back to a time when it was impossible to distinguish between mammal and reptile. In South Africa the geologist has found an extinct animal known as the Trilidon. This animal has

formed, as someone has said, a sort of zoological shuttlecock. It has been hit back and forth by zoologists between the class of reptiles and the class of mammals, and its discovery is an important link in the chain of evidence to establish the descent of the animal kingdom.

Traveling Animals.

The work of the geologist has also served to prove hitherto unsuspected relations between various living animals. One could scarcely have dreamed of the close relationship existing between the Florida manatee and the African elephant, the one a dry land animal and the other aquatic. Much less could anybody have believed that the coquer, which the Book of Proverbs pronounced "a feeble folk," was the same animal as the sea-living Strelia, the old world representative of the Florida manatee family, is closely related to the elephant. The coquer is a small animal, but it has a long trunk, and it has the same shape of the trunk as the elephant. The same explorations have shown that the coquer is a member of this family. In the work of the geologist and the zoologist working along similar lines, have been affording us new glimpses of the relationships existing in the animal kingdom today and during the millions of years of the past, and are increasing our knowledge of the progress that has been made in the past half century leads scientists to suppose that in the years to come many may at last have a definitely proved theory of the origin of the race. Tomorrow—Birds by the Hundred Thousand.

WOMEN PROVE RIGHT TO VOTE

(Continued from page one.)

direct arguing about prohibition. She was protesting, he insisted. She insisted he vote her way. He was equally insistent the opposite way. Finally she asked him how to mark her ballot so she would be sure to vote for prohibition, and smiles were hastily hidden behind hands of those in the room, when he calmly told her in a way that led her to cast her ballot "wet."

Geographical Matrons Vote.

Mrs. E. M. Matthews of 78 West Eighteenth street, was the oldest woman voting in this precinct, being past 80.

Mrs. Fannie Matthews of 1614 West Fifth street voted in this precinct at the age of 84. It was the first time in her life, she said, that she had been able to "help her country at the polls."

Across the city from the western districts in which the above precincts are located, the praise of the women voters was equally as pronounced on the part of the election boards. In all the East Side precincts the women voted more rapidly and more quietly, and the election boards were the hardest workers in attempting to secure votes for the candidates they favored.

Women Prove Fitness to Vote.

In precinct 75b, at 2324 East Fourth street, the election clerks declared that the women displayed less ignorance before the polls than the men. They were more careful in their voting, and more intelligent. They were more careful in their voting, and more intelligent. They were more careful in their voting, and more intelligent.

Women Prove Fitness to Vote.

Elizabeth Taylor, aged 58, and residing at 211 Bailey street, made her way to precinct 80, at 1847 East First street, and cast her ballot there, as evidently had the vast majority of women voters, had read the printed instructions on voting carefully, for she looked first at the register, then at her voting number, then entered, subscribed her name, secured her ballot, repaired to a booth and in remarkably short time was out again on her way home. Two men on either side of her who had entered the booths before she did, were waiting for her to over their ballots when she departed.

Chums Made to Separate.

Precinct 75, at the schoolhouse, Second and State streets, demonstrated

Abe Martin



Folks that are fond o' pets allus neglect 'em. After a feller gets all th' pins out o' a new shirt he's too tired t' dress up.

A BEWILDERED PROTEST.

I'm weary of the efforts made through literary quackery to institute conservatism. O' Dickens unto Thackeray.

Likewise I strongly deprecate the various efforts to employ in the comparisons O' Thackeray unto Dickens.

I grieve because the murky look O' the horizon blackens With all this smoke about the works O' Thackeray and Dickens.

—New York Sun.

that women will be women, even when voting. Two neighbors who entered together insisted that they be allowed to enter the same booth. They were told this was contrary to the regulations. The women, who told them that they knew how each other was to vote, so it did not matter, anyway, but the clerk would not oblige. They selected adjoining booths and carried on a conversation as they marked their ballots, until they were warned by the inspector, who told them that talking while in the ballot booths was against the law.

In precinct 77b, the voting place of which was in the schoolhouse, the school children tripped back and forth while voting was in progress, getting a practical demonstration of one part of civil government. In this same precinct one woman refused to let her husband deposit his ballot until he had shown her whether or not he had kept his word. One woman took her baby into the booth with her and left it there. She had progressed to the sidewalk before she remembered it.

First Syrian Woman to Vote.

Mrs. M. Scholten, a Syrian, aged 35, residing at 1236 West Twenty-ninth street, who has resided here ten years, claimed the distinction of being the first Syrian woman to vote in California. She cast her ballot for the straight Good Government ticket.

Concerning women of whatever race, creed or color, however, the reports of election officials in the various precincts set at rest for all time any question that might have arisen as to the mind of the men as to how the women would conduct themselves at the booths. The arguments that they "didn't have sense enough to vote," that they would be insulted, would spoil ballots, delay voting generally and otherwise conduct themselves in a manner of ordinary intelligence, were wholly moved. At no place were there reports of trouble, and the understanding and cleanliness with which the women voted places the men voters on the defensive.

GILL GOES TO ATTEND.

MONEY MARKET.

Austin, Texas, Dec. 11.—Commissioner of insurance and banking Gill left at noon today for Washington to attend a conference of the monetary commission to be held there on December 14. The purpose of the conference is to consider bank examinations. Commissioner Gill was urged to attend this conference by senator Nelson W. Aldrich, chairman of the commission.

MIDLAND GETS GOOD RAIN.

Midland, Tex., Dec. 11.—The stockmen here are jubilant over the rain which fell here all through the day and night. For 24 hours a good soaking rain has fallen which will do great good to this vicinity.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Says Exterminate the Cigarette

Leading Medical Men, Scientists, Religious Teachers Agree That Tobacco Is Responsible for Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Degeneracy.

Physician to several boys' schools.

Physician to several boys' schools.

Physician to several boys' schools.